

TO HER.

To Let—Miscellaneous

LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED
for the renting of the pavilion and
one beach, with a large dining hall, will be
open in the offices of the LONG BEACH DE-
PARTMENT CO., rooms 7, 12, Temple st., Los
An., Cal., up to 12 o'clock, May 20th, 1921

LET—5 ACRES OF ORANGES
recent city limits, 4-room house, stable and
barn and available house, only \$10 per
F. H. FIEBER & CO., 108 S. Broadway.

LET—DESK-ROOM. Rooms 13
112N. No. 109N. & SPRING ST. 18

Money to Loan.

NEY TO LOAN ON ALL KINDS
personal property of collateral, security,
value of value; no commission.

112N. No. 109N. & SPRING ST. 18
112N. No. 109N. & SPRING ST. 18

NICE, COMFORT

Insurance Office is removed to 327 W. 8th St., adjoining Herald office.

LOAN COMPANY

LOANS on any amounts on all kinds of personal property, including stocks and bonds, at removal, diamonds, jewelry, watches, furs, etc. Advances made on all kinds of stocks and bonds, or any property of value; also on all kinds of merchandise. Money advanced on all payments received; money without delay; no interest on money advanced; no commission on all payments for consultation; all amounts repaid at once; will call if you wish. E. D. HIGGINS, manager, rooms 14 and 15 124 1/2 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—50x165 FT. COTTON

W. H. SPRING ST., IMPROVED
J. CALF F. HUNTER & CO., 268 W. First st.

\$50,000 TO LOAN UPON IMPROVED CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY; lowest rates; loans made with dispatch. Home Building and Loan Association, Inc., 113 Broadway, N. Y. City. E. FREDY SMITH, Agent, 113 S. Broad Los Angeles, or P. O. box 143, Pomona, Cal.

CITY S. SAVINGS BANK
OF TRUST CO., 404 N. Main st.
Money to loan
on real estate,
stocks and bonds,
and on all kinds of personal property, at low rates, principal repayable in monthly installments, less than rent. The Home Building and Loan Association, Inc., 113 Broadway, N. Y. City.

\$100,000. CURRENT RATES
ON LOAN.
1ST CO., 123 W. Second st., Burdick Block.
J. M. Stinson, Pres. E. B. Spence,
Manager.

INDEXER & LIST, BROKERS,
123 W. Second, loan on any sum desired, on good security, at lowest rates. With loans exchange. If you wish to lend or borrow, call on us.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT
ON REAL ESTATE.
NORTHWEST CORNER OF Broadway
First st. All transactions confidential.

YOU WANT MONEY WITHOUT
COMPLICATED CONSIDERATIONS, CONSULT
SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 148 S. Main st.

MONEY LOANED BY THE C. P. NARA-
MORE, 100 W. Second, on all kinds of property
5 per cent. in country. I pay the taxes.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE
at lowest rates. NORTHEAST & HARRIS,
Lawyers at Law, 75 Temple Block.

TO BRODIEBEC, 113 S. BROAD-
WAY. Money to loan on improved city and
country property at 8 per cent. net.

Rooms and Board.

NOTE! MANAGER TAKES NOTICE

HOUSES ALL OF

and can be located on reasonable terms for a year or more. This is one of the finest estates in the Pacific Coast. It is beautifully situated on a hillside overlooking the city of Los Angeles, a railroad station station on the south-California railroad, 40 miles from San Diego to Escondido, San Bernardino and Los Angeles. The estate contains about 60 acres of land, including large and elegantly-furnished houses, swimming pools, tennis courts, etc. For further particulars call on Mr. J. L. TAYLOR, 1700 Broadway, or A. F. TAYLOR, San Francisco, California.

OFFMAN HOUSE - UNDER NEW management; John Brennan, proprietor; N. E. corner of Hill and Olive streets. Surrounded with velvet, mosquito and body screens. Large dining room, billiard hall, etc.; furnished with private bath and closets. Rates: Single rooms, \$8 up; double rooms, \$12 up; 50 cents and upward. Special rates to tourists and groups at summer season.

HILL LINCOLN, CORNER OF SECOND and Hill sts.: the largest and best family in the city; elegantly furnished throughout; modern kitchen; large billiard hall, etc. Having leased the house for a term of years, the prices will be great rates for the season.

THOS. PASCOR, Prop.

SAN ANGELO HOTEL, GRAND AVENUE, between Hill and Olive streets, Los Angeles and Southern California; fine view, broad porches, electric lights, etc. Rates: Single rooms, \$5 and five minutes; best service in the city; men and board reasonable.

O'LEARY HER MANAGER, 490 SOUTH Main street, Los Angeles: artistic; first-class. Rooms, \$5 up; suites, \$8 up; breakfast included. Phone 131.

HOTEL ROSSMORE, FACING SIXTH ST., at park, between Hill and Olive; first-class hotel; excellent food; good summer rates. JAS. A. M. WILCOX, proprietress.

WANTED - INVALIDS OR OHILL drop to me at my home, 1515, Rockwood drive, off R. M. E., 1515, Rockwood drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

MR. L. M. DEANE, GRAND AVENUE and 20th st. Summer rates.

Lost and Found.

LOST OR STOLEN - FROM THE La Verdes Ranch, between San Pedro and Santa Monica Beach, one dark bay horse, coming from the ranch, with saddle and bridle.

S. First st.; summer r.

A reward will be paid for information which
 will lead to the recovery of the above animal.
 J. A. HUFFEY, Santa Ana, June 10 17

LOST—A SMALL BAY KOAN MARE,
 2 white socks behind, branded "K" on hind
 quarters. If anyone has seen or has word of her
 whereabouts, please advise. JAMES PED-
 DLE, Santa Ana, June 10 17

LOST—A RECEIVED, NAME OF BAT-
 TENTION, to Martha Bragg Casanare, Return
 me to J. CAZABRANG, South Pasadena, P. O.
 Box 100, Santa Ana, June 10 17

LOST—MAY 16, 10, ON SPRING ST. OR
 thereabouts, a pair of gold-bow eye-glasses
 marked "R. C. H." and "B. C. H." and
 a watch marked "B. C. H."—
 WILL BE—BY RETURNING SAME TO
 37

LOST—BETWEEN 9D AND 10TH,
 a Spine and Olive sea, green carriage Robb,
 with a horse mark in corner. Reward at \$50. H. H.
 18

Chamber of Commerce.
 The following new members have filed
 applications with the Chamber of Com-
 merce during the past two days:
 A. P. Magnin, Bradstreets, by C. A.
 Anson; M. Tomich, Sillas Holman, Wil-
 son and Dryden, Dr. H. M. Morrison, H. C.
 Portland, Dr. George W. Campbell, O. C.
 O'Brien, and J. L. Tucker.
 New members have been secured by
 F. L. Carter, H. Bohman, Maier & Zobe-
 len, Jerry J. Smith, and Dr. W. E.
 The latter reported \$75 in new
 money.
 Mullen, Bluest & Co., and Hawley, King
 and Co. have submitted \$5 instead of sending in
 a new member.
 The car from Chicago, containing remain-
 ers of the orange carnival, arrived yester-
 day. The Commission will be at the
 place upon the stage and decorated, and the
 five places walnut tower will be put in the
 center of the room.

DIED.
 WITTE—Eddie G. Witte, 6 years old, son of
 E. L. and Terese Witte.

Attention Horsemen, Stock Raisers
 and the Public.
 Our leading livery stables will turn out
 four-in-hand teams leaving St. Rino, Nadeau,
 and the other livery stables, at 10 o'clock
 tomorrow morning for the great Ham-
 burg & Denker sale of horses, mitch cows and
 other stock, at the fair grounds, Santa Ana.
 Charges for the round trip \$15. This drive to
 see the beautiful frost-born cold will repay anyone
 who may desire to see the best of the
 most desirable new on the market in
 Southern California. Round-trip tickets
 in advance to attend this sale which will be pos-
 sible and will commence immediately after
 the arrival of the stock, which will be ready on arrival
 of the stock.

The Los Angeles Times.

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, : : : : TIMES BUILDING
N. E. Corner of First and Broadway.

Vol. XIX., No. 105. ENTERED AT LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
W. A. SPALDING, MARIAN OTIS,
Vice-President.
C. C. ALLEN,
ALBERT MCARDLAND, Treasurer.

[For terms, etc., see the first page.]

NEWS SERVICE.—ONLY MORNING PUBLISHED.
SUNDAY PAPER IN LOS ANGELES.—PUBLISHED
BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, 774
N. E. Corner of First and Broadway.
"SUNDAY PAPER" OF THE ASSOCIATED
PRESS.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited. Timely local
topics and news preferred. Be brief, clear and
pointed. Anonymous communications rejected.

TIMES-MIRROR TELEPHONES.
Business Office, No. 774; Editorial Room, No. 674.
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THE TIMES PRINTS THE CITY ORDINANCES, ETC.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Prince of Wales has a plebeian
rheumatism while J. G. Blaine is down
with an aristocratic gout.

The persecution of the Jews appears
to be spreading all over the world. In
Greece, murders and outrages are of
daily occurrence.

A STEAMER arrived in New York
yesterday with 1100 Italian immigrants
of the lower class and two cases of
small-pox—twin evils.

The Rev. Sam Small refers to an
other reverend gentleman as an "infamous
liar." The reverend Sam is
nothing if not vigorous.

DESPITE the exclusion of the American
hog, trichinosis continues to kill
people in Germany. The Germans
should leave off eating raw ham.

BALTIMORE Democrats are booming
Gorman for President. They will
probably have to tote the stuffed
prophet, however, "when the proper time
comes."

The New York Herald devoted over
two pages of space to a cordial record
of the celebration by the New York
Tribune of its semi-centennial—a rare
instance of journalistic generosity.

MICHAEL DAVITT, who is on his
way to San Francisco, says that after
the next general election Parnell will
have only four followers. Parnell ap-
pears to be as dead, politically, as
Boulenger.

THE new Hamburg line steamship
Bismarck has beaten the maiden record
of transatlantic liners. The Hamburg
company will now have to be counted
in the race with the White Star, Cun-
ard, Inman and other crack lines.

THERE is quite a large immigration
of well-to-do people from the East and
England to Kern county. Systematic
efforts are settling up that section fast
with settlers who take up twenty or
forty acres and plant orchards and
vineyards.

The German press is discussing a
pamphlet supposed to have been in-
spired by Bismarck, assailing the Em-
peror's tendencies toward absolutism.
It looks as if Bismarck would continue
to be a thorn in the Emperor's flesh as
long as he lives.

THE Omaha consumed one hour and
a half in passing through the Golden
Gate. Her engines were so weak that
she was unable to make any head
against the strong tide. It is a good
thing that the duty of overtaking the
Itata did not devolve upon her.

THE State Board of Agriculture has
429 applicants to date from farmers
for plants for ramie culture. The de-
partment estimates that the consum-
ers of the State pay \$1,500,000 a year for
flax twine, and that 1000 acres devoted
to this industry would meet the entire
State demand.

ADVICES from Sacramento state that
the fruit crop this year is expected to
be at least as large as that of last year.
Dealers also anticipate good prices, as
each season brings a more extensive
market than the preceding year, the
Easterners getting better acquainted
with our fruit.

It has often been a theme for won-
der why the seafarer should so steadily
maintain his position, in spite of the
vagaries of fashion. It is now stated
that Worth, the celebrated man mill-
ner, receives an annual subsidy from
the English seafaring dressers of about
\$100,000 for the use of his influence in
keeping the seafarer in fashion.

THE Charleston and Esmeralda are
both located by the dispatches at Acapulco.
The Itata was not in sight, but
it was rumored that she had gone on
south, leaving the Esmeralda to meet
the Charleston. The Mexican govern-
ment refused to let the Esmeralda call
at Acapulco and ordered her out of
Mexican waters, when she went off
shore. The Baltimore arrived at Iquique
this morning, where the San Francisco
is. Any hour may now bring sensa-
tional developments.

A CRUSADE has commenced in San
Francisco against a species of slave
traffic which has for a long time been
carried on between captains of British
ships lying in the harbor and the
shipping masters on shore. It is said
that no sailor is shipped from that
port upon a British vessel without the
payment of \$80 by the captain to the
shipping master. Of this amount the
shipping master receives \$40 for the
payment of alleged debts due by the
sailor. This \$40 is taken out of the
sailor's wages, and represents his value
for two months' service. Another \$40
is paid by the captain to the shipping
master for "blood money," or, in other
words, for the trouble in shipping the
sailor. Half of this "blood money" is
generally returned to the captain for
the shipment of the sailor.

THE UPLIFT OF THE CENTURY.

Progress does not often ride the
winged steed Pegasus, but so grad-
ual is its advance that we are frequently
blind to the actual progression of the
age in which we live, and are uncon-
scious of the steady upward trend of
the race.

But this progressive movement is
never still; it is as constant as the flow
of the tides or the ceaseless march of
the winds.

But there come times, occasionally,
when some marvelous invention gives
the world a quick leap forward, and a
single century marks the ordinary
stride of the ages. This is true of the
present century. The civilized world
has seen more wonderful changes, and
more rapid advancement in the past
ninety years than history has ever be-
fore recorded in all the story of the race.

At the dawn of this century the world
jogged along in slow coaches;
traversed the seas only in sail-driven
ships; knew nothing of the daily news-
papers; read its weekly journals by the
light of tallow dips, or the yellow and
flickering flame of whale-oil lamps; its cities
streets were in comparative darkness
when night fell, and they were
sewerless and dirty. The power press,
that right arm of intellectual advance-
ment, had not come, and books and
newspapers were dependent upon the
laborious hand press, which did far less
power in a day than the mighty
power press turns out in a single hour.

Not an iron rail had been laid in the
whole wide world that was traversed by
the iron horse. Distance had not been
subjugated by human invention. It
stretched out impassable, silent, un-
known, or if traversed at all, only by
the slow and halting methods of travel
such as had been in use for ages.

There was nothing swifter than the
horse to carry passengers, nothing surer
than the slow-going ox-team to
cover the distance of the continent.
Six long, weary months of travel lay
between ocean and ocean. The great
West was an untrodden wilderness,
and this golden land lying at the gates
of the sunset was held in subjugation
by the descendants of the Spaniard
and the brown-browed native children
of the soil.

There was nothing but the wide-
spread sails, pushed by the winds, to
send the ship across the trackless seas.
Before the opening of this century the
world would have stood aghast at
the idea of being propelled by steam,
even at the rate of thirty miles an
hour, and the suggestion of flashing
intelligence across the seas by means
of the harnessed lightning, would have
been regarded as a daring attempt,
inviting the thunderbolts of divine
wrath.

Let us note a little more definitely
the marvelous uplift of the century
now drawing to its close; for, standing
in the effulgent light of today, we can-
not realize, without this backward
glance, the mighty stride that civiliza-
tion has made since this century
dawned upon the world, nor how many
elements of enlightened advancement
the world lacked, even no longer than
100 years ago. Even old England,
centuries old as she was, had only un-
paved and poorly improved roads,
which made more laborious the jour-
neys of the infrequent and snail-like
coach. The best highways were the ill-
kept turnpikes. Only the wealthier
classes knew anything of travel; the
poorer masses lived and
died seeing nothing and knowing nothing
of the world beyond the circumfer-
ence of a few miles about their humble
homes. A trip to the moon would as
soon have been contemplated as a tour
round the world by any of the common
people. Says the eloquent Bishop
Fowler:

"Vagabond life after Waterloo. A stout
Saxon could earn 4s. 6d. per week when he
could find work. Children 6 years old
would sixteen hours a day in the mines.
English women clambered up unsafe stairs
and ladders on all fours, with excessive
burdens of coal on their backs. Food was
most costly; a little meal once a week was
a luxury; meat, never. The law forbade
the cutting of bread until it was twenty-
four hours old, in order not to
spoil it. This law, which we call
call society, this remnant which we call
humanity, was pursued by the tax-gatherer
as a starving creature is pursued by a hungry
lion. Five-eighths of the products of labor were
taken by law before the unjust exactions of
power began the search for booty. News-
papers were taxed 4d. (equal to 8 cents),
equal to 80 cents in our times. Salt was
taxed forty times its value. The govern-
ment collected revenue equal to 25
(equal to \$20) per inhabitant, equal to about
\$300 in these times. Not long before
this, weaving of calico was prevented
by statute, and the weaving of cotton goods
was punished by imprisonment. With the
exception of the infant Republic
in America, founded as a compromise with
slavery—a government which could not be
classed above a doubtful and untested ex-
periment—this rotten-boroughed England
was the only constitutional government
known among men. All the rest of the
world was under the absolutism of despots.
Rulers taxed, robbed, conscripted, butchered,
imprisoned, executed their subjects
according to their caprices.

What a picture to be contemplated!
The first railroad for carrying passengers
was the Stockton and Darlington
road in England, built by Edward
Pease and George Stephenson, which
commenced operations September 27,
1825. The Liverpool and Manchester
road was opened the 15th of September,
1825. These were the pioneer pas-
senger railroads of England, and their
success led to the building of the net-
work of roads now traversing the
British Isles.

It was not until 1839 that railroad
enterprise really dawned upon the new
world. In that year Peter Cooper built
the first locomotive for railroad pur-
poses ever built in this country, and
the first one used for the transportation
of passengers this side the At-
lantic. This marked the dawn of a
new era of progress for our young Re-
public.

Morse's electric telegraph was born

in 1837, but it was not brought into
practical use till May 27, 1844, and
then only for the short distance be-
tween Washington and Baltimore.
The power press, that mightiest agent
of civilization, was first used just be-
fore the close of the first half of the
present century. In 1848. Petroleum
has been discovered and taken the
place of the tallow dip in country
places, while our cities glow with elec-
tric lights, or are luminous with gas.

Look at the world as it is today.
Labor is well fed and housed. For
the toilers are the perfected power
looms, the steam threshers, the im-
proved harvesters and reapers and
ploughs, and sewing machines, besides
hundreds of other labor-saving inven-
tions. Steam and lightning have been
harnessed as the servants of the cen-
tury, and we behold in our own land a
continent girdled by the iron track,
and hitherto solitary and unexplored
wildernesses echoing to the snort
of the iron horse. The tread
of empire is heard from the At-
lantic to the Pacific. States have
been planted from ocean to ocean.
The flag is floating free on mountain
peak and prairie, from the Orient to
the Occident. Everywhere the
lightning wires of the telegraph.
Everywhere the telephone, making of
this sky-roofed world a vast
whispering gallery. The old world
and the new clasp hands beneath the
seas. Great cities everywhere. Schools,
colleges, universities, churches and
printing presses dotting the land as
thick as the stars in constellations.
Differences between nations settled by
arbitration. Ships of iron and steel.
Commerce between all lands. The
whole American continent, north
and south, a world of republics.
China and Japan opening their
doors to civilization. Australia,
organizing as a confederation of free
States, and standing upon the threshold
of a republican form of government.
The light of modern advancement
dawning upon Africa, and the great
round globe crossed from hemisphere
to hemisphere with the lightning-
bearing network of more than seven
hundred thousand miles of telegraphic
wires; the whole world so linked to-
gether that every hour we may know
what is transpiring in all the countries
of the civilized globe.

Talk no more of "the good old days,"
that are gone. Citizens of the Great
Republic, contrast the brightness of
the century's close with the darkness
that lingered about its dawn, and re-
joice that you live in today, the most
luminous and glorious and progressive
of all the ages of time—the age of en-
lightened progress, of universal knowl-
edge, of philanthropy and of peace.

ITATA.
The big Chile vessel Itata.
Of Miss Ann Diego had bought.
Great big lot of grub.
For her pet little club.
Re our Government said that "Itata."
When it found in a box it had got a
"was a berry" box only, it thought.
But our Marshal said, "Set a man on her yard."
Set a man on her yard.
But a vessel afloat to hold her "Itata."
Isn't wedded to any one spot,
So she slid down the tide
With the man she made,
While the Marshal said, "Whew! what
Itata."
Now the Charleston ere this may have caught a
And gave her a lot of hot shot.
And may be learned
Guns Sam won't be spared.
If it hasn't I think that "Itata."

"GETTING THE BULGE ON HIM."
(From Life.)



THE King of Greece has made 30-
000,000 by spending on the London
"Change." This should make Chicago
for kings of grease turn pale with envy.

Henry M. Stanley, after getting
safely away from this country, pro-
ceeded the critic American newspa-
pers. He couldn't find any fault with
the said American newspapers had
boomed him to such an altitude that
he could no longer see his friends.

A Pittsburgh man found a corpse
that had turned to india rubber in an
abandoned coal mine. This is an im-
provement over the petrified man, for
rubber brings a better price than stone.

The grip has got to show even more
energy to catch up with the para-
graphs who persist in joking about it.

With an Italian Marquis Imperiali
in Washington, a Chilean man-of-war
imperial on the Pacific coast and his
own imperial whippers, Uncle Sam is
having quite an imperial time of it.

The city treasurer of Chicago is re-
quired by law to file a surety bond
equal to the tax levy which amounts to
about \$16,000,000. It is not every man
who could qualify as treasurer of Chi-
cago.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The archbishop of Eria, in Hun-
gary has been yearly revenue which
amounts to \$275,000.

Dr. Bridgman, a New York clergy-
man, has resigned his pastorate be-
cause he cannot believe in hell.

A writer in an eastern paper says:
"Pennies are the favorite coin for
church plates, and on Monday morn-
ing I can tell how well the churches
were attended on Sunday by the num-
ber of pennies I receive. Yes, indeed,
that's so."

The San Francisco District Confer-
ence of the Methodist Episcopal
church will meet at the Pacific Grove
June 11th to the 16th. All traveling
and local preachers, the exhorters,
the district stewards, the Sunday-school
superintendent and one class-leader
from each charge in the district are
members of the district conference.

DIRE PROPHECIES.

Are Mundane Things Coming
to a Bloody Pass?

COL. BLANTON DUNCAN'S REVIEW
OF PROF. TOTTEN'S RECENT LETTER—THE
Armies of the World on the
Plains of Armageddon, Etc.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), May 10, 1891.
[Special correspondence of THE
TIMES.] Col. Blanton Duncan was
seen by your correspondent and ques-
tioned in reference to Prof. Totten's
recent article in Frank Leslie. The
Colonel was asked this question point
blank:

"What do you think of Prof. Totten's
views?" He replied:
"That his letter is a very lucid dem-
onstration from a scientific standpoint,
and a clear deduction that the fulfil-
ment of prophecy is near at hand—
even at the doors—and that 1890 may
mark a wonderful event in the history
of the human race. The positive state-
ment by Christ was a conclusion of fact.
But of that day and hour knoweth
no man; not even the angels in heav-
en give the exact period for the hap-
pening of the end of the world."

"The year and season is unknown—
not the approximation, which may be
calculated to a decade by those who
may correctly interpret prophecy. Cer-
tain dates are given, which (if we
could as positively as the Bible) would
enable the reader of prophecy to say pre-
cisely when the events would occur—
the end of the age among them; not
the destruction of the world, for the
where it is said that the world is to be
destroyed. And it is positive that peo-
ple will live on earth over 1000 years
after the termination of the Aion (in
1890, or some other year); for we find
in the Jewish question, the number of
whom is the sands of the sea."
"The errors in chronology, and the
uncertainty as to the precise dates of
occurrences 3000 or 4000 years ago, have
made it assured that no theologian
could be so foolish as to attempt the
predicting of future prophetic events,
which are now like the fog—when
his branch is yet tender and puttish
forth leaves, ye know that summer is
nigh."

"But scarcely anybody will be con-
vinced that the prophecies are really
about to be fulfilled—for just as Christ
has said this generation would not be-
lieve any more than they did in the
days of Noah; and if an angel from
Heaven should tell them that the world
would be destroyed tomorrow, it would
not attract one-tenth of the attention
which it would be given to Col. Ingersoll
in contradiction."

"What differences do you see in the
interpretations previously read by you
from those now offered by Prof. Totten?"

"Science can now look backward and
state to a fraction of a second when a
war was in a certain position. So
Prof. Totten says that his chronology
is correct from the calculation of
Joshua's long day, 2555 years from
Adam, and 3487 years from our date,
which will make just 6000 years of du-
ration up to 1890; and this is the
Sabbatical 1000 years. It is simply a
question of correct chronology. The
commonly-accepted dates by chronol-
ogists and scientists would bring 1897 as
a year of startling events, physical as
well as political. In 1890, the year of
greatest war destruction and devas-
tation, and 1913-14 the end of the age,
from the interpretation of the various
prophecies combined. Nobody can dis-
pute that the progress of fifty years has
been made since 1860, and 1890 is pre-
cedent; and the fact is patent that
all over the world, commencing with
1890, the human race has been at war,
or stand upon the verge of universal
war today."

"From a practical as well as a
prophetic standpoint, it may be de-
duced that in the next decade:
(1.) "Russia will be the master of
the world, with France and the United
States as allies. Constantinople as the
Russian capital, the 'Queen of the East'
replaced in Revelation, which is to be
utterly destroyed by fire, within 20
years, probably.
(2.) The Anti-Christ is to come
from the power of the Greek church, prob-
ably the future persecutions are to be
directed, when the speaking image is
to be set up (probably the statue of a
conquering King) and all are to be
killed who refuse to worship it. Any
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GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

How Uncle Sam Headed Off Germany

In regard to the Reciprocity Convention with Spain.

Changes Which Will Strengthen the National Liberals.

The Kaiser's Recent Utterances Sharply Criticized in a Pamphlet Supposed to Have Been Inspired by Bismarck.

By Telegram to The Times.

BERLIN, May 16.—[Copyright by the New York Associated Press.] The negotiations for a German-Austrian commercial treaty with Spain have become curiously involved with the reciprocity convention proposed by the United States. The German Embassy at Madrid sent a dispatch to the effect that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has received the overtures for a treaty with Germany favorably, and told the German ambassador that the cabinet meant to renew treaties generally on the principle of reciprocity, as far as was compatible with the protection policy. Since this, however, the concession to the United States has become known. This renders difficult any treaty with European powers. Spain has agreed to give American imports into Cuba and Porto Rico a differential rate of 25 per cent, against similar imports from all other countries whether or not they conclude treaties with Spain. Such a privilege, constituting a practical customs union between the United States and the Spanish Antilles, blocks further negotiations which the German ambassador had undertaken simultaneously with the Austrian Italian and Belgium ministers. Spain has been invited to send a delegate to the customs conference at Vienna where the difficulty might be discussed. German traffic with the Antilles is of no great importance, but the formation of a treaty recognizing exclusive American privileges is hardly possible. The Madrid government sends that every country of Europe has a similar view of matters.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.
The resignation of Herr Maybach, Prussian Minister of Public Works, removes from the public stage the last minister of the old Emperor except Boetticher. The latter is now on the eve of departing. It is reported that he will become president of the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein. Herr Von Bennigsen has succeeded to the home office, and Herr Miguel, Imperial Minister of Finance, becomes vice-president of the Prussian Council. The impending changes add power to the National Liberals in the ministry.

THE KAISER CRITICIZED.

The press is discussing a pamphlet supposed to have been inspired by Bismarck, assailing the Emperor's tendencies toward absolutism. The paper agrees that ministers alone ought to be responsible, and that the sovereign ought especially to avoid rhetorical declarations, as in proportion to his fallibilities becomes obvious will support for him suffer. A chapter on "The Kaiser's own minister" blames Chancellor von Caprivi for not using his influence to prevent the Emperor's infatuation with public utterances, compares Germany with a rudderless ship and accuses the Emperor of consulting private advisers behind the backs of the ministers.

SORRY STRIKERS.

The misery of the defeated strikers at Westphalia is extreme. Over 20,000 who have applied for work in the Bochum district have been refused employment and are threatened with expulsion from their homes.

POOR PORTUGAL.

England Drives a Hard Bargain with Her as to South Africa.

PARIS, May 16.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Señor Bartisa, chairman of the Mozambique Company, in an interview in reference to the East African agreement between England and Portugal says that under the new convention England would take the gold mines which were the most valuable part of Portugal's territory, but his company was willing to work under British rule, if England would stick to her promises not to interfere with private interests.

Señor Vega, the exiled Republican leader, said in an interview that the house of Braganza, which is on intimate terms with the British royal family, made Portugal lose a portion of her African territory. Unless Portugal changes her policy and enters into alliances with America, France and Brazil, the present crisis may lead to the establishment of a republic, but the present moment is not favorable. The financial problem will be difficult to solve. It will be polite to leave the present Portugal rulers to deal with the problems which they have created.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

English Suggestions as to Their Shipment Across the Atlantic.

LONDON, May 16.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Transatlantic Cattle Trade Committee today completed a voluminous report upon the subject, which they have been investigating. After an elaborate review of the history and present condition of the transatlantic cattle trade the report gives an implied approval of the United States regulations for the inspection and shipment of cattle. The report recommends that where ample ventilation is impossible, vessels in such conditions should be considered unfit for the transportation of cattle across the ocean. Touching the number of men to be employed in tending a load of cattle across the Atlantic, the committee is of the opinion that a foreman requires not less than four competent assistants for each hundred head of cattle. The foreman and his assistants should be required to sign the ship's articles, and the men would thus be placed under the authority of the captain of the vessel having the cattle on board.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Thief Shot Dead by a Prince in a Courtroom.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] A dispatch from Batoum tells of a bloody tragedy in a courtroom there. A man named

Koupradze was on trial for robbing Prince Morshanya of a pocketbook filled with bank notes. The prince offered to pay the prisoner if he would disclose the hiding-place of the stolen notes. The prisoner laughed scornfully at the offer and followed up his rejection by kicking the nobleman. In his rage at the insult the prince shot the man dead. The prince was arrested.

STANLEY MOBBED.

LONDON, May 16.—While Henry M. Stanley was delivering a lecture at Sheffield last evening, the hall was invaded by a gang of Socialists who began to sell among the audience a pamphlet attacking the explorer. The pamphlets were very freely bought under the belief that it contained a report of one of Stanley's lectures. When the fraud was discovered there was great commotion and the vendors were violently expelled. The gang tried to mob Stanley as he left the hall, but his friends gathered around him and, with the assistance of the police, kept off his assailants until he drove off in a cab.

THE CZAREVITCH WAS LARKING.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—The relations observed by officials in regard to the exact scene of the attack on the Czarevitch gives credence to the report that the Czarevitch and his companions provoked resentment in a place of public amusement by unruly behavior.

A MISSING MAN.

He Proves to Have Committed Suicide in England.

KANSAS CITY, May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] Arthur Dean Quail, aged 27, a member of the real estate firm of O. H. Quail & Co. of this city, mysteriously disappeared December 7, 1890. No clue to his whereabouts was obtained until last month, when the cashier of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank received through the mail from the coroner of Central Middlesex, London, a key with a tag belonging to a vault rented to Quail. The coroner reported that the key was taken from the body of a young man who committed suicide by drowning in April, 1890. A photograph was sent to the coroner and established beyond a doubt that the body of the suicide was that of the missing Arthur Quail.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), May 16.—O. R. Johnson, who until recently was United States Vice Consul-General at London, was shown the message in reference to Arthur Dean Quail and said: "I investigated the case as thoroughly as possible at the time of the finding of the body, but could not identify it, as the man went under the name of Dean in London. He came to London about the 1st of January, 1890, with \$3,000 in cash and drafts for \$15,000 more. This money he spent in carousing until he became penniless, and, as the testimony at the inquest showed, almost insane."

STRIKERS DEFEATED.

THE NORTHWESTERN SWITCHMEN NOT SUSTAINED.

The Federation of Railway Trainmen Decides That Their Action Was Unjustifiable and Tells Them So Plainly.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The Supreme Council of Federated Railway Employes decided against the Chicago and Northwestern switchmen this evening. The council recommended that the switchmen's officers call upon the railway officials with a view to the reinstatement of as many of their old hands as places could be provided for. The proceedings of the council were prolonged and stormy.

At the close of the session, which lasted nearly eleven hours, Sargent said that the representatives of the switchmen and their opponents, the trainmen, had each been given a hearing, and the course of the former, in demanding the discharge of Yardmaster McNary, was declared unjustifiable.

From others it was learned that all of the out-of-town switchmen would be probably reinstated upon application and the same is true of many Chicago switchmen. The switchmen appeared tonight to be somewhat embittered toward the firemen, neither Sargent nor Dehnbach voted on any question before the council, ostensibly because the Order of Trainmen had no quorum present, but really, it is asserted, from a desire not to be put on record.

The question of sustaining the action of the railroad was settled by a vote of 6 to 3, favoring the company. A resolution introduced by the switchmen was adopted by the same vote, requiring the trainmen's officers to request the company to remove the trainmen who have been given switchmen's places, and that the switchmen be reinstated. The trainmen, however, voted against the resolution, and the secretary of the superior council, who is one of the trainmen, refused to sign it, and Wilkinson, chairman of the trainmen, refused point blank to act upon it. The outcome of the action of the council is therefore far from settled.

Yardmaster Brooks, whose name figured in an interview brought out by the strike, and who is a member of the Trainmen's Brotherhood, was discharged from the Northwestern railway's service today with the switchmen.

A MURDEROUS WRETCH.

He Attempts to Butcher His Wife and Children.

UTICA (N. Y.), May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] Louis Lavez, a Frenchman living on a farm near Lee Center, last evening told his wife he thought he had better kill her and their three children and hang himself. At 3 o'clock this morning the wife woke the oldest child, a girl of 15 years, and together they went to an outhouse. As soon as they left the house Lavez arose, followed and attacked his wife with an ax. The girl ran to the house, woke her little brother and sister, aged 3 and 8 years respectively, and ran out into the fields. She succeeded in reaching the house of a neighbor, half a mile distant, and gave the alarm. Mrs. Lavez was found lying in the hall fatally wounded. Lavez disappeared. Men are scouring the woods for him.

A CRITIC DONE UP.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Evening critic ceased publication and has been placed in the hands of the receiver.

AGAIN IN HARNESS.

The President Resumes His Official Duties.

Secretary Rusk Enthusiastic Over the Long Journey.

Plenty of Work to Be Done Now That the Outing Is Ended.

Secretary Noble Determined to Enforce the Laws for the Preservation of the Forests of the West.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The President resumed his official duties at the White House today. There are a number of important questions pending in each of the executive departments, and it is the President's purpose to dispose of them as rapidly as possible. The Bering Sea controversy requires immediate consideration, and the President will devote his attention to that, first with a view to having the Government's policy in regard to the seal fishery so far as the present season is concerned, clearly defined, pending the final settlement of the controversy by arbitration. It is probable that sailing orders of the revenue cutters assigned to duty in Bering Sea will be issued next week. The illness of Secretary Blaine may necessitate a slight delay in the preparation of the instructions, but it will be only temporary.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Secretary Rusk Enthusiastic Over the Late Journey.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] Secretary Rusk, speaking today of the Presidential excursion, said it was a wonderful one. Especially gratifying was the reception in the South, but the great American public was enthusiastic from start to finish, and if the good folks on the route omitted any courtesy it would be more than he could do to discover the gap.

"A feature of the trip that impressed me more than the popular enthusiasm," continued the Secretary, "was the remarkable oratorical ability of the President. He made a greater number of first-class speeches in a month than many public men could think out and deliver in a lifetime, and his efforts were not all prearranged, for some of the best things he said were spontaneous."

PRESERVING THE FORESTS.

Secretary Noble Determined to Enforce the New Law.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] A circular letter of instructions to special agents, relating to timber reservations, was today promulgated from the General Land Office. It says in part:

"It is of the first importance to reserve all public lands in mountainous and other regions which are covered with timber, or undergrowth, at the headwaters of rivers and along the banks of streams, creeks and ravines, where such timber or undergrowth is the means provided by nature to absorb and check the mountain torrents and to prevent the sudden and rapid melting of winter snow and resultant inundation of the valleys below, which destroy the agricultural and pastoral interests of communities and settlements in the lower portions of the country."

For the purpose of securing the necessary data upon which to base recommendations for such forest reservations the Commissioner gives full and explicit instructions. After making an examination of the timber lands of any drainage basin and having decided to recommend the same for reservation, the agent is required to publish notice of his intention in order that any persons interested may be heard upon the subject.

Secretary Noble and Commissioner Carter are very much in earnest in their efforts to preserve the forests in the West, and every effort will be made to speedily carry out in a liberal spirit the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891.

Admiral Braine's Successor.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Tracy today announced the selection of Capt. Henry Erben to command the New York navy-yard, succeeding Admiral Braine, who is about to retire.

Fire in a Steamer's Hold.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer St. Ronan's of the Summer line, which left this port on Wednesday, returned last night with fire in her hold. The steamer had on board 627 head of cattle, 400 bales of cotton and 16,000 bushels of grain in bulk. The fire started in the cotton and the captain ordered the hatchways battened down at once. Nothing could be done to extinguish the fire until all the cattle were removed, and for this purpose barges were secured.

More Strikes.

WEST SUPERIOR (Wis.), May 16.—The day-laborers on the Eastern Minnesota Railway Company's docks have struck for an advance of wages. It is probable the street laborers will strike next week.

Fire at Meadville.

MEADVILLE (Pa.), May 16.—Four stores and several dwellings were destroyed this afternoon by a fire which threatened for a time to sweep the village. The loss is \$65,000.

Frosts in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Frost in the interior of the State last night inflicted great damage to small fruits and early vegetables.

Oakland Jockey Club Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The Oakland Jockey Club opened its spring meeting today. The track was hard and the favorites won every race.

First race, \$200, 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Acclam won, Ap-

plause second, Revolver third. Time, 1:41.

Second race, \$150, 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Escador won, Folly second, Malenita third. Time, 1:03.

Third race, selling purse of \$150, three-quarters of a mile, dash—Maggie C won, Ida Glenn second, Nannie R third. Time, 1:16.

Fourth race, Eli Dennison stake, \$200, all ages, one and one-quarter miles—Kyle won, Sheridan second, Wild Oats third. Time, 2:12.

SACRAMENTO, May 16.—In the trotting race today between Ida D. Blackrock, Gladstone and Lizzie B, the first named won in straight heats. Best time, 2:46.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Roosevelt's Reply to Clarkson's Recent Article.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] At a banquet given this evening by a number of gentlemen interested in civil service reform, to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, that gentleman after speaking at some length of the workings of the civil service law, launched out in answer to the recent article of J. S. Clarkson in the North American Review. He vigorously denied the truth of Clarkson's assertion that the Civil Service Commission was more opposed to the Republican party under Harrison than it was under Cleveland. The commission, he said, was merely enforcing the law. It was just as foolish for Clarkson to say that the Democrats had purchased mugwump papers as it was to declare that they had purchased Clarkson to write an article which really played into the Democrats' hands. Then Roosevelt accused Clarkson of running the Postoffice Department as "a machine," treating the first-class offices as simply the property of the Congressman in whose district they were situated.

In conclusion Roosevelt said that President Harrison and the Civil Service Commission under him were doing everything in their power to enforce the civil service laws and extend their scope.

YOUNG RAUM'S CASE.

SECRETARY NOBLE DECLARES HIM GUILTY.

The Commissioner Says His Son Was Innocent of the Charges Preferred—Gen. Raum May Also Resign.

By Telegram to The Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] Secretary of the Interior Noble, who is in this city, was seen in reference to the discharge of Green B. Raum, Jr., son of the Commissioner of Pensions. "It is true," said the Secretary, "that young Raum's resignation was demanded. The charges against him are selling offices and falsification in civil service examinations. I am satisfied they are true, and I myself discharged three men involved. I asked for young Raum's resignation."

"Raum had recently got into bad habits. I cannot say he held his father, Gen. Raum, responsible for the shortcomings of his son. Gen. Raum has my sincere sympathy. He acted the part of an honorable man and a good officer. I know no charges of any kind against Gen. Raum."

GEN. RAUM DEFENDS HIS SON.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Commissioner of Pensions Raum in an interview today regarding the resignation of his son, the published statement that he himself would take like action, said: "If because of the unfortunate affair about my son the President is at all displeased with me, I shall resign. My son is innocent of wrong-doing. The \$72 was satisfactorily accounted for, but I was charged he had appropriated. Many embezzles exist in a large department. The complaints are unjust that have been made about him to the Secretary of the Interior and to prevent further annoyance to that official, my son resigned. I did not seek this office; it came to me unsolicited. During my incumbency my affairs have been conducted with honesty and dispatch. I have nothing to conceal, and upon my record there does not rest a blot."

Abandoned the Knights.

PITTSBURGH, May 16.—The Glass Workers' Assembly of this district has decided to withdraw from the Knights of Labor and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The assembly at Altoona, Pa., and Louisville have expressed willingness to join the movement.

An Outbreak of Glanders.

DAXTON (O.), May 16.—Dr. Howe, Assistant State Veterinarian, has returned from Dartmouth, Butler county, where there is an alarming appearance of glanders. Three horses have been condemned and several others placed in quarantine.

Blaine's Condition.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Mr. Blaine passed a comfortable day, and his condition is much improved. The doctor does not intend to visit him tomorrow.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EARS.

Can they be cured? The popular opinion is that they cannot. Mrs. Mary Hastings in general practice has not taught their patients. She found that not over-wisdom answer, "I know it is not in me, but I want some one who makes it a specialty." Others answer, "You stop the discharge, but you may kill your wife, if you do not treat it. It may prove fatal. Many persons will tolerate a discharging ear, who would be distressed by the surrounding bones become inflamed, the disease of the ear results from a discharging ear. Those consulting me who discover Dr. Schlemminger, who discovered the cure, died from the effects of a discharging ear. Those consulting me who discover a disease, and hundreds of cases could be given of intelligent, educated people who have suffered from most distressing diseases, who would be perfectly and permanently cured by placing themselves under the care of a skillful artist. The discharge always comes from an inflamed surface or from the ear, where the inflammation is not but to heal. And of course when there is no sore, there will be no discharge or danger."

Dr. Samuel Stocum, now permanently located in the Potomac Block, will cheerfully give any who are interested, further information concerning diseases of the ear. Can be consulted from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

REMOVAL!

HOTEL DEL CORONADO

AGENCY AND INFORMATION BUREAU

HAS REMOVED TO

NEW QUARTERS,

208 W. First Street,

IN HOTEL NADRAU BUILDING.

NO VISITOR to Southern California should fail to visit this, the most magnificent Hotel in America.

T. D. YEOMANS, Agent.

THE CELEBRATED

AINAXAB

EGYPTIAN ELIXIR

FOR THE SKIN.

The immense sale of this well-known and inimitable Elixir is of itself the proof of its intrinsic worth. Its great value consists not merely in giving to the skin a brilliant and healthy appearance, but in the genuine and permanent tone, vigor and bloom which nothing but perfect health of the tissues can impart. This remarkable preparation has proven a boon to thousands afflicted with diseases of the skin. Exceedingly pleasant, cooling and effective in its action, so much so that it can be safely used on the skin of the most delicate and sensitive persons. It is guaranteed to be perfectly harmless, containing neither mercury, lead, or other corrosive poisons. In fact the Ainaxab has been so long and thoroughly tested that it is not necessary to say more.

For sale by all Druggists. PRICE, \$1.00

AINAXAB MANUFACTURING CO.,

San Francisco, Cal.

ORANGE AND LEMON

TREES!

At the Following

LOW PRICES:

Seedling Trees - - - \$10 to \$40 per 100

Budding Trees - - - \$25 to \$75 per 100

GOOD, CLEAN, TRUSTY TREES.

FROM THREE TO FOUR YEARS OLD, with solid roots, and suitable for setting in orchards this Spring. Those contemplating setting out orchards or nurseries will do well to send in their orders soon, for at these prices we will soon close out our stock.

Young Orange Groves from \$300 to \$500 per Acre.

A well-matched young team, 800 to 1000 pounds each, or one fine large horse, suitable for all kinds of ranch work, wanted in exchange for trees.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. H. FOUNTAIN & CO.,

Riverside, Cal.

A. B. CHAPMAN

414 S. Spring St., near 4th.

Stoves, Ranges, Tinning and Plumbing.

Hardware, Tinware, Granite, Marble, Gas, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, and all kinds of household goods, Gas and Oil.

Lower prices than anywhere else on this coast.

TELEPHONE 418

DR. WONG HIM.

THE first Chinese Physician to practice his profession in this city was DR. WONG HIM. He has practiced here for sixteen (16) years, and his long and successful treatment of complicated diseases is proof of his ability. He belongs to the sixth generation of his family. He is a native of P. O. Box 664, Station C, Los Angeles, Cal.

TO THE PUBLIC: Dr. Wong Him, 639 Upper Main St., has cured my mother of the typhoid fever in the shortest time of one week, and has left her healthy and well, and also cured me of a tumor I had on my left side. After suffering for long time and receiving no benefit from others I concluded to try Dr. Wong Him. He has cured me of my tumor, and I am now healthy and well, and I will recommend him to the public as an efficient and skillful physician. MISS CHARLIE PEREIRA and MRS. D. C. PEREIRA, 400 Garfield St., Los Angeles, Cal., February 21, 1891.

432 ASSORTED TRUSSES.

And a large consignment of Pure Drugs and Chemicals just received. We are now prepared to sell you a finely fitting Truss and, if necessary, put up your prescription, from the very best of drugs at New York prices. Remember the place.

OWL DRUG STORE.

20 N. MAIN ST. WM. H. JUENGER.

FASHION

LIVERY & BOARDING STABLES,

210 N. FIRST ST.

Horses bought and sold. Money advanced on Horses and Carriages.

C. D. NEWTON,

Proprietor.

Telephone 751.

COWDREY'S

DEVILED HAM

Is a Most Delicious Preparation.

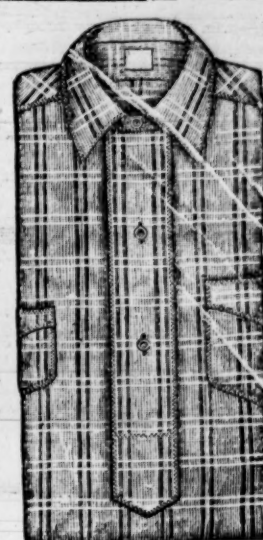
For sale by First-class Grocers.

COWDREY'S SOUPS

Are Delicious,

Appetizing,

Nourishing.



SUMMER SHIRTS

We Show

THE LARGEST LINES IN

SUMMER SHIRTS

Ever Exhibited.

OUR grade of goods can never be found on a

"JOB-LOT"

Counter. They are too well known to be imitated. Our prices are far below others.

OUR HATS

STILL continue in popular favor. Why not? We have the latest styles, most popular shapes, and lowest prices.

CALL AND SEE US.

Siegel & Hatter

LOS ANGELES CAL.

UNDER NADEAU HOTEL.

OIL WELL SUPPLIES

BOILERS, ENGINES, DRILLING ROPES, PIPE, Etc., Etc.

EASTERN MADE DRILLING TOOLS!

POMONA AND CHINO.

Production, Progress, Plenty and Politics.

THE GREAT SUGAR-BEET SCHEME

The Magnitude of the Work—What Has Been Done Thus Far—Preparations for Planting.

POMONA, May 14.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The bulk of the planting of orange and lemon trees in this valley for this season is over, and nearly all of the nursery stocks of citrus fruit trees have been entirely cleaned out. Careful estimates of the quantity of orange and lemon trees set out here this season put the number at 138,000, covering 1380 acres. This is almost as large a planting of citrus fruits as last year. A nurseryman in Pomona reckons that since January 1 the sum of \$160,000 has easily been expended here in buying fruit trees and setting them out. The total acreage of citrus trees in this place is now between 4100 and 4200 acres. Five years ago the total acreage here was less than 1000, and the number of trees less than seventy acres.

The contest between the citizens favoring a high license for the local liquor sellers and the citizens who believe in prohibition, the liquor traffic is as hot as ever in Pomona. The vote for City Councilman in the First ward, where the election resulted in a tie vote, is to be fought in the courts until the very last. The prohibition followers declare that William Woody, the former City Councilman from the ward, is entitled to hold over until two years from now, when another city election will be held. Mr. Woody is an active prohibitionist. The believers in high license say that a new election must be called at once. The matter is on all tongues. Hon. S. M. White has been retained by the high license people to test their opinions in the court, and the prohibitionists have retained Mr. White to test their opinions on the other side. The contest has made numerous quarrels among our people, and has been the cause of contention and jealousy at one or two public meetings. In some cases, merchants who sell high license beer shun the buyers in prohibition and vice versa. At present the City Council has a majority of one for prohibition.

Several of our oldest and best-known citizens have been ill for weeks. C. E. White is now at the place of his residence, S. Bailey is still confined to his house, and may never be able to leave his house. C. D. Ambrose is rapidly recovering his health.

The appointment of Charles E. Sumner as City Attorney, in place of A. B. Bell, who has filled the office for two years, was a great surprise to nearly all the Pomona people and has occasioned much discussion. The cause of the change is not known outside of the Council.

The Pomona Progress estimates the crop of apricots for this year at one-fifth less than the large yield of last year, and says that this valley will produce this year a crop of blackberries far greater than ever known before.

William O. Welch has been elected captain of Company D, N. G. C., of Pomona, in place of J. A. Drifill, who has been chosen major. Company D was never so flourishing as now.

The owners of the Pomona ranch report that the promise of a large yield of honey in this region this year is most flattering. The white sage plants from which the bees get the greater part of their honey have blossomed in abundance, and the weather, with the exception of the last week of cloudy and damp weather, the bees have been hard at work. Several bee ranchmen here think they will make more money this year than ever before.

Your correspondent visited Chino yesterday, and found the business there he has seen in a long time. The work upon the great beet-sugar factory and refinery is being pushed the very fastest possible. Several hundred carpenters, brickmakers, masons, blacksmiths, stonecutters and laborers are employed there and as soon as the electric-light plant is ready there will be a day and a night gang of workmen to labor in erecting the mammoth brick building. The sum of \$244,000 has already been expended in labor at Chino. Mr. Gird says the factory and refinery, with their equipment, will cost not less than \$850,000. Some builders say the cost will be about \$1,000,000. A kiln of 300,000 bricks will be ready to fire in about three weeks. The machinery for the factory is now being made in Germany, and is expected to arrive at New Orleans about August 1. The 3500 tons of sugar beets that were planted in January and February are ripening fast, and Mr. Gird has felt some alarm that they would be ready for use in the factory before the machinery and building can be got in readiness for the processing of sugar. I am now informed that there is the least doubt of there being over 6000 acres of sugar-beets raised on the Chino ranch next year. The land is selling fast to small farmers who are convinced that they can make from \$120 to \$130 an acre in sugar-beets at \$14 a ton.

The annual flower festival at the Opera House has been an unusual success. The gross receipts were \$6930.50, and the net receipts \$570. The latter sum has been turned over to the Pomona Mission and will be used for charitable purposes.

There are seven store buildings now in course of erection in Pomona, and every carpenter, painter and mason has all the work he can attend to. The building operations in this place at present amount to \$43,000.

E. A. Armour, who handles all the Los Angeles and San Francisco newspapers sold in Pomona, says that his average daily sales of this time are nearly double all the Los Angeles and San Francisco newspapers combined, and also that the circulation of THE TIMES is steadily growing.

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CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly Reports from Southern California Observers.

Following is the Signal Service weekly weather crop bulletin for the week ending May 15:

Los Angeles—Cool, generally cloudy weather prevailed during the week, with a deficiency in the temperature and precipitation departures. Verdugo (J. C. Sherer)—The temperature for the past seven days was apparently below the average and was beneficial to all growing crops; there was very little sunshine, which was a decided disadvantage. The yield per acre is generally far above the average. All kinds of fruits are promising well. Budded oranges are setting a heavy crop; seedlings promise a light yield.

Chino (H. L. Lee)—Cloudy and pretty foggy during the week; a light sprinkling of rain on the 14th; temperature rather below the normal; cool and pleasant; good growing weather. The immense sugar beet crop at this place could not be more thriving.

Riverside (W. S. Keith)—Seven hundredths of an inch of rain fell on Wednesday, and the temperature was about the average, with very little sunshine. The barley was slightly retarded by the rain of the 11th. Excepting Saturday, May 9, the week was scarcely a whit better than the week which may have slightly retarded the curing of new-mown hay. On Wednesday, May 13, a heavy rain occurred on the western part of the valley, and the result was putting in half an inch of water at that locality, no material damage being reported.

Tustin (E. D. Busch)—Weather for the past week has been unusually cool and cloudy. While not quite favorable for curing the large hay crop being made, no harm has been done. Other conditions remain as at last report.

Escondido (Ed A. Merriam)—Rainfall during the week was about the normal; was distributed with but little showing in the vineyards. An average temperature prevailed; but very little sunshine. Corn, vegetables, melons, etc., are all doing well. Fruit slightly injured by rains of the 12th and 13th. Highest temperature 69°, lowest 50°.

The foggy and misty weather will induce rust in most of the crops, showing it already. The moisture will cause serious blight in vineyards if it continues. The crop of deciduous fruits is well set and promises well. Reports from thirteen different points show the Moorpark apricot to be a total failure.

Naval City (Arthur H. Wood)—Eleven hundredths of an inch of rain fell on the 12th, 13th and 14th, was injurious to hay; temperature and sunshine below the average; cloudy weather. Potato digging commenced, the yield per acre is small, but the average large. Orange buds have set, and promise well. Highest temperature 65°, lowest 52°.

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San Bernardino (J. A. Drifill)—The matter now goes to the courts, with Hon. Stephen M. White counsel for the high license party, who will attempt to have a new election called. Woody, who holds a seat to which the people of the First Ward refused to elect him, would, if he had any respect for the voice of the voters as expressed at the polls, resign a position that he can no longer fill with credit, and restore to the people the right to elect their servants; but this cannot be expected from him, as he has from the beginning evinced an exorbitantly agonizing anxiety to remain on the board. But Woody is the choice of the majority of their electoral franchise is a proceeding that will be disastrous to him, and that it will be remembered and suitably condemned long after the fruits of his high license party and American people have turned to ashes in his hand. Woody should go to South America, where that kind of politicians are appreciated.

POMONA. FINANCE COMMITTEE. Recommendations Adopted by the Committee Yesterday.

The Finance Committee of the Council met in the City Clerk's office yesterday and adopted the following recommendations for submission to the Council tomorrow:

We have examined the report of the City Auditor as to the condition of the funds for week ending May 9, 1891, and the monthly report of the Auditor for April, 1891, and recommend they be filed.

Recommendation that the petition from Mrs. L. M. Bigelow, filed, the matters therein having been satisfactorily adjusted.

In the matter of the petition from P. F. Ebert, asking for a rebate on account of improper assessment, the City Assessor has recommended that the petition be denied, as there was a double assessment on improvements on lot 13, block 14, East Los Angeles, and the petitioner is justly entitled to a rebate on the second assessment.

Recommendation that the demand of Robert Boswell for \$75.50 on account of the grade of the street be referred to the City Attorney.

In the matter of the petition from V. Hawkins the City Assessor has certified that the petition is practically the same as that of adjoining property, and we therefore recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be denied.

On the recommendation of this committee about two weeks ago, Council reduced the amount of the petition from the street, \$10 on account of the charge for removing dead animals from the street, \$10 from \$20 to \$10 on account of sugar-beets at \$14 a ton.

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EGG BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Ask your physician and druggist for his opinion of the **EGG BRAND** AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.

JOHNSON-LOCKE MERCANTILE CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast
CHILD & WALTON, So. Cal. Agents, 118 S. Main St.

Security Savings Bank --- Capital, \$200,000.
NO. 148 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

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P. N. MYERS, President, Nevada Bank, San Francisco; President F. Myers and
ANDREW J. BOWNE, President Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.; President
HARRISON CHILDS, President National Bank, Hastings, Minn.

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City Advertising.

Ordinance No. 976.

(NEW SERIES.)
An Ordinance Declaring the Intention of the Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles to establish the grade of a street from Temple Street to its southern terminus.

SECTION 1. That it is the intention of the Council of the City of Los Angeles to establish the grade of a street from Temple Street to its southern terminus as follows:
At the intersection of Temple Street the grade shall be 16.00; at a point 25 feet south of the last-named point 14



The statue of Columbus

TO SAVE 20 MINUTES.

Hundreds of Millions Will Be Spent to Do It.

DRAMATIC SURGICAL OPERATION

Transit Schemes Which Take Away the Breath—Again a Woman's Hotel—Three Dinners and a Contract.

New York, May 14.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The enormous size of the transit schemes now proposed in New York are almost appalling when viewed in the aggregate.

The elevated railway companies of the two cities propose to unite their lines by two additional bridges over the East River, which would cost \$24,000,000. One of these will almost certainly be soon begun.

Another bridge is proposed to run from New York to Long Island City across Blackwell's Island, at a cost of several millions.

A company is incorporated to tunnel under the East River at Grand street. The scheme is to let the ears slide down the slope on one side with sufficient force to carry them nearly up the slope on the other.

A tunnel is proposed by Austin Corbin and his associates to run under the East River from the Battery. This would be only the first step in the construction of a complete system of underground routes which would connect the city and costing something like \$100,000,000.

A bridge and a tunnel are proposed by rival corporations to cross the Narrows.

A huge suspension bridge for western railroads is proposed for the Hudson. It would have a span about 2600 feet long and wide enough for four railroad tracks, and would cost some \$30,000,000. There is every prospect of a speedy beginning of the work.

Another Hudson River bridge is proposed, but probably only as a dog in the manger affair, never to be built.

The Hudson River tunnel is about two-thirds finished, and small forces of men, about a hundred, I believe, are digging away at the Jersey heading. The company has been reorganized with British capital and a couple of Sirs are bossing the engineering work.

The rapid transit schemes are as numerous as flies will be next month. Jay Gould wishes and will probably obtain permission to put a third track on his elevated lines. The old arcade railroad plan is not dead yet by any means, and really it is a beautiful scheme, which is only objectionable because everybody on Broadway seems to be opposed to it and because it would cost almost uncounted millions.

The great Port of New York project for a high elevated railroad to run on the tops of houses, through block centers, eleven miles north from the Battery and on the surface nineteen miles farther, with two tracks for way and two for express trains, would cost about \$100,000,000 or more. The line for the route has been surveyed, but work has not been begun.

These which have been named are all schemes of some standing in the financial world, and would cost more money than the cost of the future accomplishment with those which will never be carried out—probably a sum as great as the cost of the present greatest is represented by the expense estimates of the plans proposed to bring New York business men twenty minutes nearer to their dinners.

BROUGHT BACK FROM DEATH.

Such accidents as that which terminated the life of the Rev. Dr. Bothwell of Brooklyn are by no means so uncommon as might be supposed.

Not long ago a little girl away up in Northern New York inhaled a bean, which lodged in a bronchial tube, precisely as did the cork in the case of Dr. Bothwell. Her parents, who were very wealthy, telegraphed to New York and a special train was sent.

He brought the girl to a hospital here, her parents accompanying her. The child had paroxysms, during which she was scarcely able to breathe at all, but between them she was comparatively comfortable, though certain to die in time if not relieved. A physician sat by her with instructions to perform tracheotomy at the first symptom of the approach of a paroxysm. A carriage stood in waiting to take her to the spot several assistants when needed.

The choking fit came, the carriage set off at a gallop for the assistants, the operating surgeon laid the child upon the table and administered ether. An opening was then made in the windpipe from the front of the neck and a long, rather flexible rubber tube procured and thrust down the bronchus to the point where the bean lay lodged.

Pressing the end of the tube against the bean the surgeon succeeded in dislodging it from the front of the neck and somewhat softened by the interior moisture of the lungs, was drawn into it. Then he slowly raised the tube, but as it was raised the bean fell back into the orifice, but a violent fit coughing ejected it again in two places. Then the child lay breathless and apparently dying.

The child's parents had witnessed the operation with the most intense interest, and the father's face turned ghastly pale and the mother shrieked, "My child is dead!" But she wasn't. The doctors induced artificial respiration and sewed up the wound, and it wasn't so very long before the mother was kneeling on the floor with hands uplifted to heaven and tears of gratitude streaming down her cheeks.

There are times when it is grand to be a doctor.

AGAIN A WOMAN'S HOTEL.

And so the experiment of a woman's hotel is again to be tried in New York, under auspices more promising than when A. T. Stewart courted failure in a similar endeavor.

Stewart's woman's hotel failed for 500 reasons, more or less. Some of these were that the prices were not low, that the rules were oppressive and needless, that the lights were turned out at a fixed hour as in a barracks or prison, that pianos and sewing machines were tabooed, that the dining-room was dreary and the meals not abundant, that it was.

But enough of that.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler and Mrs. Elizabeth Custer are the promoters of the new enterprise. They are prominent in the artistic and literary professions respectively, they can command capital, though they solve not wealth, and they know what women want, which is most important of all.

Mrs. Wheeler, who has been longest canvassing the plan, is an expert on interior decoration. It is her idea to make the rooms as pretty and homelike as possible at comparatively slight expense, and both ladies agree that the utmost attainable comfort at a moderate price is likely to be more welcome to the majority of the women

wanting quarters than a very cheap hashhouse with quarters corresponding. And there are to be no rules. Do you hear, ladies, no rules at all to speak of. You can bring a piano, a parrot, a sewing machine and a typewriter and still be welcome. Wherefore all womanhood will wish the project well.

What sort of economyary intention would kill the project with uncompro-mising rapidity, but there is to be nothing of that sort. The hotel is expected to pay expenses and a dividend besides, if possible.

PHILIP G. HUBERT.

The success in New York of *The Witch*, in which Marie Hubert Frohman takes the leading role, will be a considerable personal triumph to Philip G. Hubert, her brother, to whom is ascribed a principal share in the production of the play.

Hubert is one of the most interesting men in New York. He is a musician, a critic, a judge, and a man of letters. He is now in New York every winter to attend the opera, much as seals come out of the water to breathe. But for more than half the year he is fifty miles out of town, in a little village on the south shore of Long Island, where he woos independence, raises cabbages and goes fishing. To write half the day and work out of doors the other half seems him the ideal way of spending the day.

His house is as original as his person. It is a big room, 35x30 feet, is about all there is of it down stairs. In that room, which serves for all purposes except a kitchen, are a large piano, a picture, and a great fireplace, six feet wide, to feed whose ravenous maw he goes out in his boat at frequent intervals, accompanied by his entire family, to gather drift wood and pine knots.

Hubert thinks this kind of life is better for him and his children than living in the city, and I entirely agree with him. But too few of us have the courage to try such experiments.

THE VANISHED TALLMAGEAN WITH-OUTERS.

Upon a Brooklyn street car the other day a couple of young women began talking about Dr. Tallmage. "Not his sermons, of course, nor his splendid new church, but the vanished glory of his whiskers," said one.

"Have you seen him since he shaved them off?" asked one.

"No, have you?"

"Yes, I have," replied the first, "and he looks so funny I can't help laughing when I look at him. He doesn't look like Dr. Tallmage at all. Indeed, I hardly think I should recognize him if I should."

A litter ran about the car and away up the memory of the speaker, whose tones were unnecessarily loud, perhaps caught sight of a fat man with a black coat, upon the shaven expanse of whose countenance a jolly smile was resting. She hastily signalled the conductor, and the pair got off to wait for the next car.

Dr. Tallmage has had a good many amusing experiences since he lost his facial adornments but he gets some enjoyment out of them himself and does not regard them as much of a loss.

THE DECLINE OF MEMORY.

Marvelous stories are told of James G. Blaine's power of memorizing facts, faces and dates, and there are others who can carry in their heads the most complex and long-winded affairs. But they are rare exceptions. Most busy men find that they lose all recollection of their affairs, that as they grow more busy their memory fails them and they have to go to the trouble of taking notes, move and have their being in the constant guidance of a memorandum book. Chauncey M. Depew isn't the only man who keeps a collection of funny stories in a scrap book.

I know a man whose business it is, among other things, to walk along the shopping streets and take accurate note of the novelties that other houses in his line are displaying. Usually he finds that he can remember all the details of a going to without taking a note, but when business is brisk and he has a great many other things on his mind he has to haul out his memorandum book at frequent intervals or he would forget everything.

The memorandum book is taking the place of the diary, that confidant of more leisurely life. History and literature will suffer from the substitution.

THREE DINNERS AND A CONTRACT.

Every one knows that the road to a man's heart is through his stomach, but even a wife who wants a new spring bonnet does not use the knowledge to go to the window and take advantage of a shrewd and wily salesman.

A short time ago there came to New York a man who had the giving of an order for \$200,000 worth of material for his handsomely furnished other about railroad construction, however. The competition for the order was something tremendous among the different firms furnishing such material.

The salesman of one of the firms invited the man to dinner. He was to serve absolutely the best dinner he could without regard to price. A few days later he repeated the invitation, and within a week and a half a third dinner was ordered, and the man might have been taken for friends of a lifetime when they got to the cigars. An hour afterward the contract was signed.

As the salesman's commission on the order amounted to a few thousand dollars, he could afford to pay for the dinners.

THE SON OF HIS FATHER.

A youngster in whose doings Wall Street takes a keen interest is Eddie Gould, as he is usually called. He is a heavy-faced, black-bearded, sullen-looking young man, but he is actually less than a mile from being a good grace than the eldest son George, and no wonder, since Eddie has more than once been seen openly selling securities the old man was trying to sell. This incident might have suggested the stock-broker scenes in *The Henrietta*, but probably didn't.

Wall-street life ages a man very rapidly. Eddie Gould looks now like a middle-aged man, but it is only five years since I saw him as a stripling then, taking part in a canoe race on the Hudson and laughing as gleefully as anyone when he got tipped into the chilly water in a paddling race.

JESSE SELIGMAN'S WISH.

Jesse Seligman, the banker, is a man of very quiet and unostentatious tastes, and as sensible as he is wealthy. I saw him once at a party where he was amusing himself with a couple of dancers on the floor. They were radiant in raiment more costly than the purple and fine linen with which Solomon was arrayed and on the neck of the woman I saw a diamond which must, I am sure, have cost a big sum.

Mrs. Seligman could hardly have been the only observer of the pair, but as they left the floor to go to the refreshment room, I heard him say to a companion, with a twinkle in his eye that belied his solemn tone, "I wish I could afford to buy such diamonds as those."

A BEAUTIFUL WEDDING TONIGHT.

I know a young man who, upon his

marriage a little over a year ago, took no wedding tour because he was afraid of making a guy and a sight to behold on the cars and in the hotels, after the sweet and easy manner of the newly wedded. He has just taken his wedding tour this spring, and as he carried a fine baby with him to which performance most attention must be directed, no one is in danger of suspecting that it is really his wedding tour.

LITTLE ITEMS.

The many gifts to Yale last year exceeded \$1,500,000.

The pink eye is prevalent among the horses in Philadelphia.

Shoemakerville, Pa., has a pear tree over 150 years old. It is now full of blossoms.

An 80-year-old man of Williamsport, Pa., has fasted for forty-five days and still lives.

A fish has at last been caught in the Great Salt Lake, Utah, but it was less than two inches long.

It is stated that Robert Shaw of Brooklyn owns the old gun with which Israel Putnam shot the wolf.

Prof. Eisenweller, of Geissen, claims to have discovered the bacteria which produce baldness by destroying the roots of the hair.

The Caucasian is the great land shark of the world. Of the 11,000,000 square miles of Africa, only 2,500,000 remain in the hands of the native races.

The king of all the lobsters was caught off Monhegan, Me., the other day. He was thirty inches long and weighed fourteen pounds.

Bishop Newman, preaching in Toronto last Sunday night, said that Queen Victoria was the noblest woman who had lived on earth since the days of the Virgin Mary.

The number of inhabitants of British India by the late census is 220,400,000, an increase of nearly 22,000,000 since 1881. The population of all India amounts to about 285,000,000.

THE DEAR CREATURES.

Father—My dear daughter, what do you want to marry young Richleigh for, even if he is worth a million? He can't do anything but lead a German.

Daughter—What for, father? He is a German, I have no such much to take off. (Brooklyn Life.)

The summer heat is almost here. The chilly days are almost gone. Er—I wonder what she will put on.

Daughter—"I believe I will learn some trade or profession." Mother—Well, it might come handy after you leave your father, and marry, and leave your husband. (Good News.)

She—"How much do you love me?" He—"More than I can tell. Why, I couldn't love you any more if every one of those freckles cost \$30 gold piece." (Indianaapolis Journal.)

Orange-growing Will Not Be Overdone.

One day last week there arrived in San Francisco no less than fifteen carloads of oranges from Southern California. In 1880 there was just the total crop at Riverside. In 1881 and 1882 the crop of Southern California probably did not run much above one hundred cars. Yet in those years that small crop paid the way for the market beyond all help. Mother's market beyond all help.

The market for oranges in California could not be sold and much of it was dumped into the bay. In those years fifteen carloads would have demolished that market for more than a week. Three carloads would have done the same. It is a wonder that the market for 500 cars, West of the mountains, and east of the Rockies will handle as many more, and there is a market for 2500 without going east of the Mississippi. The valley of the Mississippi is good for oranges, but the market for 500 cars, West of the mountains, and east of the Rockies will handle as many more, and there is a market for 2500 without going east of the Mississippi.

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CHILEAN CRIMINALS.

How They Are Treated in Prison.

A MODEL STATE PENITENTIARY

Murderers Buried Alive—Sad Story of a Rash Young Man—Refreshing the Memory of a Thief.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April, 1891.—[Special correspondence of THE TIMES.] One of the institutions of this famous capital to which the citizens point with pride is their model penitentiary. It is an enormous structure of red brick—a rare building material in these parts, the houses being usually of stone or adobe, covered with grayish tiles, and built on a massive wall of the same, on top of which soldiers are continually pacing to and fro. The visitor hardly knows whether to be most impressed by the immensity of the concern, it being nearly large enough to hold the entire population, its scrupulous cleanliness, or the dead silence that prevails, as unbroken as if there were not a living creature within a hundred miles, though at present there are about 2000 human beings inside the walls.

As our little party filed in, between a double row of glittering bayonets, and the great iron gates, closing with a crash of bolts and bars, shut us in among the criminals, a tall, pale, jocular, comical-looking man, who had exchanged. First we were conducted into a large, well-furnished reception room, lined on all sides, from floor to ceiling, with thousands of photographs.

Every prisoner must have his picture taken on entering this place, and again when he leaves; and these are put in cases on the walls, each labeled with his number. During his prison life, the convict is known by that number, and never hears his name. The records are kept in a score of big books, each man's number being followed by his name, the particulars of his crime, and everything pertaining to his history that can be ascertained.

Gazing around this huge gallery, my attention was attracted by two fresh and handsome young faces, evidently those of husband and wife, and I asked the superintendent who they were.

He replied that they were the wife and child of a man who had been in prison a long time, and was now being released. The wife had been in prison a long time, and was now being released. The wife had been in prison a long time, and was now being released.

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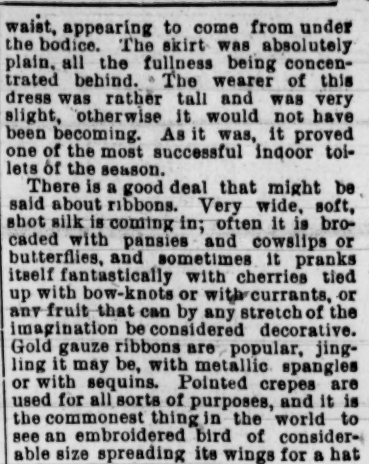
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A smart seaside dress is of pale

helioptote spots silk with three narrow gold bands along the bottom. It is a very light shade of pink. The girdle, from which depends a fan that is gotten up to look when shut quite like a horn. The piquantly cut cape with its collar and epaulets go well with the light hair and the pale face, and the full veil comes below the chin.

Honeyuckle is at the moment the favorite shade of yellow, and is combined with shrimp pink or embroidered with gold or silver. Honeyuckle is worn in chains and handkerchiefs finished for the warm days that are coming, with bertha sleeve caps and boucans of Venetian lace.

For a garden party for which the invitations are already sent, is a striped chambered in honeyuckle and black with heavy black Spanish lace trimmings. There is a paraisol with deep lace flounce to match, and a very openwork straw hat trimmed with lace and


Tennis dress exhibits some more or less notable changes. Black silk shirt waists are being worn to play in, with diamond studs to fasten the fronts and to get lost in the grass if not carefully looked after. Red or chamois-colored coats come with them and are worn in the intervals of the game or worn home in the cool of the evening. Striped percale shirts are out in force and take to complete their effect, dotted neckties and striped ties. The new four-in-hand tie. With such a rig will be assumed a loosely folded silk waist-

Checks and plaids are used for tennis gowns. Dull red and fawn color go well, with blouse of plain fawn, ves-
ters and revers of the plaided fabric, and two fawn bands about the bottom of the plaided draperies.

Most of the new blouses fasten diagonally and have sword-belt-trimming of metallic braid. They are in light ones of silk serge, with close-set bands of black and gold.

ELLEN OSBORN,

BE AS NATURE



MADE YOU.

TURN up your sleeve or turn down the neck of your dress. Observe how white and clear the skin is. How smooth and soft the skin is. How white and clear on your face as that on your arm or neck. Neglect, exposure, alkali water and perhaps ill health have caused the skin on your face beyond rub and colored and otherwise blushed. If you would have as clear and pure and white a skin on your face as the unexposed parts of your person, first use Mrs. Graham's BLEACH until you have removed all blotches and discolorations from the skin. Then use our her CUCUMBER Astringent.

ELDER FLOWER CREAM to protect it from the wind and sun, and to cleanse it and keep it soft. You will find it very useful for the face. You may always have a skin complexion as pure and clear and white as you had when you were a child. It is a "Beauty Complexion" as nature made you. Face Cream is \$1.50 per bottle. C. & J. E. Cream is \$1.00 per bottle. Write for a free sample. **GERVAISE GRAHAM, "Beauty Doctor,"** P.O. Box 21, San Francisco, treats ladies for every blemish or defect of the face or figure. Write today for your little book "How to be Beautiful."

\$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Eczema, Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Coughs where we cannot cure with our "Elder Flower Cream." The reward is a \$500.00. Write and comply with. They are purely Vegetable, and

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fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Cane is a large product containing 3 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by **H. M. SALE & SON.**

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease: I have thousands of cases of the worst kind of this standing before me cured. Doubt no stronger is in its efficacy, that I will send two BOTTLES FREE, to a VALUABLE TESTER in this disease to anyone who will send me their Express and P. O. add. F. A. Slocum, M.D., 124 Pearl St., N. Y.

ENCE,

NICE HEIGHTS,

California

Elegantly appointed Hotel in San Diego.

A detailed black and white architectural illustration of a large, multi-story hotel building. The building features a prominent central section with a gabled roof and multiple windows. To the left, there's a smaller wing, and to the right, another section with a different roofline. The facade appears to have many windows, some with shutters or decorative elements. In front of the building, there's a paved area, possibly a driveway or walkway, and some low-lying vegetation or trees. The overall style is that of a vintage travel brochure or advertisement.

EAST FRONT.

[illegible]
